Library

BELPER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(DERBYSHIRE)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
4 JUL 58
LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. J. MORRISSEY M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

JAMES BAILEY,

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., I.S.A.A., (DIP.)

FOR THE YEAR 1957

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LIBRARY

Belper Urban District Council
1957

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : COUNCILLOR MRS. A. M. BELFIELD, J.P.

Councillor	W. Beardmore	Councillor	A. Hall
,,	C. Beastall	,,	A. Hampson
,,	M. A. Berkin (Mrs.)	,,	H. G. Melbourne
,,	T. F. Blackham	,,	H. Seal
,,	F. R. Bott	,,	J. L. Street
,,	T. Winrow	,,	G. R. Ottewell

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Housing Manager

(*Also Inspector under the Shops Act and Petroleum Regulation Acts*)

JAMES BAILEY,

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., I.S.A.A. (DIP).

Additional Public Health Inspector :

LEON S. MEREDITH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (until 4.6.57.)

CLIVE MATHESON, CERT. S.I.B. (from 18. 11. 57.)

Clerk : Miss M. A. BUXTON

To the Chairman and Members of the Belper Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

The report gives information on the vital statistics of the urban district for 1957 and the work of the Health Department is described in detail in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The vital statistics for the year show no great swings but there has been an increase in the infant mortality rate. Of the 8 infant deaths recorded, 7 were under 4 weeks of age. A national survey and investigation of neo-natal deaths is being planned for the spring and early summer months of 1958. Our local statistics certainly show the necessity for research into the cause of death at this age.

The number of notifications of infectious disease showed a slight rise mainly due to Scarlet Fever in the early months of the year, and Measles towards the end of the year. Four cases of Poliomyelitis occurred, of which 3 were in one family, the mother being admitted as a paralytic case one week after the admission of her two children with non-paralytic illness. Type I virus was isolated in all cases.

The influenza epidemic reached this area towards the end of September and continued through most of October. All the schools were affected and absence rates of up to 60% recorded. Throughout the outbreak, children were most frequently affected and the attack rate in the adult population was comparatively low. Complications were few and the number of deaths and notifications of Pneumonia did not show any significant rise.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report on the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 shows there has been an excellent response by the Trade in the town. The fact that only in 14 cases is work still needed to comply with notices is an indication of first-class co-operation.

I wish to record my sincere thanks for the cordial support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and my indebtedness to the Clerk of the Council and other Officers for their co-operation.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following children were immunised during the year 1957 (primary immunisation only) :—

Age	*No.*
Under 1 year	79
1 to 4 (incl.)	44
5 to 14 (incl.)	16
Total	139

Some fears have been expressed that owing to the great attention being paid to the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme, anti-diphtheria immunisation would be neglected. This has not proved to be so in this district and over 50% infants under one year of age were immunised. This is a slightly better figure than for several years. A further satisfactory feature is that the immunisations are being carried out during the first year and not after the first birthday, which seems to have been a fairly common practice in recent years. Visits to schools were carried out for the purpose of giving reinforcing doses and also primary immunisation for those requiring it.

Following the receipt of a circular letter and brochure from the Ministry of Health a Diphtheria Immunisation Publicity Campaign was begun in December and supplies of free publicity material were obtained from the Campaign's Division of the Central Office of Information. We were successful in obtaining permission to exhibit the one-minute health film " Lion Behind Bars " at the " Ritz " and " Palace " cinemas, in enlisting the co-operation of Post Offices and other public offices in the display of posters and in arranging for the insertion of a number of advertisements in the local press. Mr. B. Brooks, Registrar of Births and Deaths kindly assisted with the distribution of a large number of general advice leaflets to members of the public.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

A start has been made with the County Council's Scheme in Ilkeston and the Shardlow districts for B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers. It is expected that the Belper district will be one of the next areas in which a start will be made.

Poliomyelitis.

Four cases of Poliomyelitis occurred, all from the same district of the town. Three of the cases were from one family, but the timing pointed to a common origin of infectious for all three. Type I virus was isolated in all cases. There were a considerable number of cases in the adjoining Belper Rural District at the time and it seems likely that there was some connection between the two outbreaks.

The poliomyelitis vaccination scheme continued and at the beginning of the year was amended to bring in the family doctors. It was decided to continue the scheme throughout the year and finally it was extended, by the end of the year, to include children up to the age of 15, expectant mothers, ambulance drivers and other priority classes. Difficulties in the supply of sufficient home-made vaccine made the importation of American and Canadian Salk Type Vaccine necessary.

Scarlet Fever.

In the spring a fair number of cases of Scarlet Fever were reported mainly amongst the pupils and contacts of pupils attending one school. Cases were sporadic and the incidence of Scarlet Fever or Tonsillitis were never really severe. Disinfection of the school premises was carried out and some swabbing, but the number of cases dropped quickly after the school mid-term break.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

WATER SUPPLIES.

No difficulties were reported during the year. There were some cases of diarrhoea and vomiting in one district of the town during the summer and as there had been some mains repairs the question as to whether disease had a water borne origin was raised. Bacteriological and residual chlorine tests showed this to be unlikely and no bacterial pathogen was isolated from any of the cases.

All water workers had a routine Widal test during the year to detect possible typhoid carriers. All the tests were satisfactory.

The supply of water from the Council's Waterworks has been satisfactory both in quality and generally in quantity, and a more extensive report is included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report (Page 9).

FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR YEAR ~~1956.~~ 1954

1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS.

Total Outbreaks : Nil. Total Cases : Nil.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE.

Total Outbreaks : Nil. Total Cases : Nil.

SINGLE CASES

Agent identified : Nil. Unknown Cause : One. Total : One.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA OF DISTRICT (IN ACRES)	4294
ESTIMATED POPULATION (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE)	15,660
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	5116
RATEABLE VALUE 1 . 4 . 58....	£139,070
GENERAL RATE FOR 1958/9	18/6d.
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE Est. 1958/9....	£547
TOTAL DEBT FOR ALL PURPOSES 31 . 3 . 58	£1,250,367
TOTAL DEBT FOR HOUSING ONLY 31 . 3 . 58	£1,076,789

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1957 :—

(*a*)	COUNCIL	88	
(*b*)	PRIVATE	56	
	TOTAL		144

LIVE BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	92	113	205
ILLEGITIMATE	1	2	3
TOTALS	93	115	208

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	13.2

STILL BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	3	4	7
ILLEGITIMATE	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	4	7

RATE OF STILL BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION	0.45

	M	F
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :	2	6
,, ,, ,, ,, FOUR WEEKS	2	5
TOTAL		8

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	38.46

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS (ALL AGES)

MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
79	84	163

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	10.64

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the rise and fall of the various notifiable diseases during the past eight years.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Pulmonery Tuberculosis	4	10	5	11	13	8	5	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	2	1	3	1	4	—	1
Scarlet Fever	36	34	61	61	26	9	22	38
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	5	20	8	2	4	2	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	51	322	37	435	—	249	1	81
Whooping-Cough	18	105	75	106	44	12	51	8
Erysipelas	—	4	3	—	1	2	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	4	6	1	3	1	1	1
Acute Polio Myelitis	1	—	—	—	1	1	5	4
Dysentery	11	2	5	2	16	5	10	13
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	18	—	22	4	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	131	491	213	646	109	319	103	157

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1957.

Disease	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	60	Total
Measles	2	3	5	9	4	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	6	3	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	38
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	5	13
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	6
Tuberculosis													
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Poliomylitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
TOTAL	2	5	8	17	8	90	2	1	4	5	4	11	157

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	All ages		Total
	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	4	2	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	6	12	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
Diabetes	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	16	26
Coronary disease, angina	19	9	28
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1	2
Other heart disease	7	12	19
Other circulatory disease	5	4	9
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	4	4	8
Bronchitis	2	1	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	12	18
Motor Vehicle accidents	—	—	—
All other accidents	4	—	4
Suicide	—	2	2
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
TOTALS	79	84	163

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT AND HOUSING MANAGER.

To the Chairman and Members of the Belper Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my tenth Annual Report, and in the following pages will be found details of the work done by my Department during the year 1957.

The report has been compiled in accordance with Circular 1/58, dated 13th January, 1958, issued by the Ministry of Health, whilst Articles 6(3) and 17(5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935-1951, and Article 14(3) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, give directions for the preparation of the report, and in accordance with these, I have furnished the Medical Officer of Health with a report of the work done during the year ending 31st December, 1957.

During the year two major Acts of Parliament came into effect. The first was the Rent Act, 1957, which caused and, in fact, is still causing tremendous controversy, and the section dealing with the decontrol of certain houses became a political issue. The Local Authority's main role is to act as an " impartial referee " in what can best be described as a tenant and landlord Act. Reference to page 21 indicates that in this district at least, the Local Authority have only been forced to act in a small number of cases.

The second was the Housing Act, 1957, which, by contrast, crept in without publicity and almost unnoticed, despite the fact that it is now the Act which consolidates all enactments relating to housing, and, therefore, of the greatest importance.

In June, Mr. L. S. Meredith, your Additional Public Health Inspector, resigned to take up another appointment with a neighbouring Authority.

More than five months elapsed before his successor, Mr. C. Matheson, commenced duties, and during this time priority had to be given to the essentials such as Meat Inspection, Public Cleansing, abatement of nuisances, dealing with complaints, etc., whilst routine inspections were fitted in wherever possible. For obvious reasons, however, some duties had to be neglected temporarily until the department was back to full strength.

During this period particularly, extra duties fell upon my Clerk, Miss Buxton, whose help, then and at all times, is appreciated.

In conclusion, I express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, also to Mr. Charles Price, Clerk to the Council, the Medical Officer of Health, and my Colleagues for their co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BAILEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year, one hundred and forty four complaints were received in respect of the following circumstances.

All complaints were investigated and dealt with.

Defective Water Closets	6
Drainage	8
Offensive Smells	2
Housing Defects	33
Smoke Nuisances...	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances...	12
Infestation	
Rats	42
Mice	25
Rabbits	1
Ants	9
Cockroaches	3
Beetles	2
TOTALS	144

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1957.

Houses—Public Health Acts or Housing Acts	143
Housing Acts—Recorded Inspections	33
Dustbins	229
Common Lodging Houses	1
Smoke Observations	5
Factories	58
Outworkers	34
Infectious Diseases Cases	39
Knacker's Yard	3
Rodent Control	20
Petroleum Acts	8
Licensed Premises	7
Filthy or Verminous Premises	4
Interviews with Owners, etc.	141
Revisits to Property Under Notice	540
Grocers and Greengrocers	176
Bakehouses	14
Fishmongers	6
Fried Fish Shops	28
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	26
Inspections in connection with Housing Manager's Duties	354
Shops Act	8
Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	600
Tents and Vans	6
Keeping of Animals	3
Ice-Cream Premises	42
Drainage Work	115
Cesspools	3
Schools	2
Hairdressers	4
	2652

continued

INSPECTIONS—cont.

Houses Disinfected	5
Houses Disinfested	14
Salvage	46
Refuse Collection and Disposal	113
Miscellaneous	19

Samples

(*a*)	Milk—Tuberculosis	43
	Methylene Blue	4
	Phosphatase	4
(*b*)	Ice-Cream	34
	TOTAL	2934

Interviews—

Health	1614
Housing	1672
	3286

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1957. WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1956.

	Informal		Statutory		Work done in default	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Public Health Act, 1936	250	259	29	29	5	8
Housing Act, 1936	20	9	4	2	—	—
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	106	10	—	—	—	—
Factories Act, 1937	2	—	—	—	—	—
Shops Act, 1950	4	1	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	3	1	—	—	—	—
Belper U.D.C. Act, 1953	—	—	19	2	3	1
Totals	385	280	52	33	8	9

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, AS A RESULT OF NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, HOUSING ACT AND THE FACTORIES ACT.

Dwelling Houses

Roofs Repaired	15
Floors Repaired	4
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	16
Window frames, cords, etc.	7
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	5
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	2
Chimneys or Chimney Stacks repaired	3
New sinks provided and fixed	2
External Walls pointed	4
Eaves Gutters and Rainwater Pipes renewed	5
Dampness remedied	3
Other repairs to houses	4
Waste Pipes repaired	1

Drains, Water Closets and Ashbin Accommodation

Obstructed Drains cleared	14
Drains repaired or reconstructed	5
W.C's. repaired or renewed	13
Dustbins provided	199
	302

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number of each type of Sanitary Convenience in the district at the end of the year was as follows :—

Water Closets	4902
Pail Closets	127
Privy Middens	8
Tippler Closets	59
Dustbins	5226

During the year the Council continued the scheme of making a grant of £10 towards the cost of converting pail closets to the water carriage system—two such conversions took place—one of these being incorporated in an improvement grant scheme.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year the conversion from Compressed Air Driven Ejectors to Electrically Driven Centrifugal Sewage Pumps in the six pumping stations was completed.

The following additional sewers were laid :—

473 yards 6″ sewer—Laund Close, Belper.

92 yards 6″ sewer—Windmill Rise, Belper.

202 yards 6″ sewer—Highfield Road, Belper.

HOUSING.

Number of inspections made in connection with duties of

Housing Manager 354

The year 1957 proved to be a very active one. Reference to the table on page 60 will show that the total number of houses erected, i.e. 144, was the highest since 1938. Of this total the Council built 88—comprising 63 houses and 25 bungalows.

The provision of bungalows was particularly appreciated, and the hopes of many pensioners to obtain better and more suitable accommodation was at last realised. The commencement of erecting these bungalows started off another flood of applications. in fact, almost as many applications were made for bungalows last year as in the previous nine years added together.

The result is that, although we removed 25 names from the list, 45 new names were added, and the number of applicants remains greater than ever.

The demand for Council houses roughly kept pace with the supply, but several applications were withdrawn during the year, so that the number requiring accommodation is less than for several years. In my opinion, this number would be reduced considerably further if another census was taken.

The non-traditional type " Reema " houses continued to give satisfaction and the Council, therefore, erected a further 26 houses and 12 bungalows of this type.

The following pages will also indicate that the department was very active in dealing with unfit property and considerable progress was made towards completion of the programme formulated in 1955.

APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

Position as at December 31st, 1957.

1.—Table showing year when application was made :—

1946	1
1947	—
1948	2
1949	1
1950	6
1951	5
1952	13
1953	12
1954	30
1955	42
1956	56
1957	89
Total	257

2.—Type of Present Accommodation of Applicants.

Tenants	147
In Rooms	102
Caravans	1
Owner/occupiers	7

3.—Situation of Applicants.

Within Urban District	227
Outside Urban District	30

4.—Applications for Old People's Bungalows.

1946	3
1947	4
1950	—
1951	1
1952	—
1953	4
1954	7
1955	7
1956	18
1957	45
	89

5.—Size of Applicants' Families.

83 Applicants with no children
86 Applicants with 1 child.
53 Applicants with 2 children.
35 Applicants with more than 2 children.

6.—Number of Families in Applicants' Houses.

One Family in house	154
Two Families in house	100
Three Families in house	1
Separated families	2

7. **Allocation of Points to Applicants.**

		Points.
2	,, ...	50—55
3	,, ...	45—50
1	,, ...	40—45
3	,, ...	35—40
5	,, ...	30—35
83	,, ...	20—30
160	,, ...	under 20

The Housing Points Scheme continued to function satisfactorily, details of which follow.

HOUSING POINTS SCHEME.

Part 1.—Basic Points.

1. Overcrowding.

Points to be given for lack of bedroom accommodation based on a standard which assumes that a separate bedroom is needed for each of the following :—

(*a*) Man and wife.
(*b*) One or two children under 10 years.
(*c*) One or two males over 10 years.
(*d*) One or two females over 10 years.
(*e*) A person whom the Public Health Inspector considers should sleep in a room alone, and who will undertake to do so. (An applicant awarded points under No. 4 below).

For each bedroom by which the applicant's accommodation falls short of the above standard 10 POINTS
Except in case (*b*) if only ONE child under 10 years 5 POINTS

Note—Where, for example, there is one male or female under 10 years, and one person of the same sex over 10 years, only one bedroom is assumed to be necessary.

Points will also be awarded for STATUTORY overcrowding in the WHOLE dwelling. For each half-unit above the permitted number 2 POINTS

2. Lack of Separate Home.

For sharing or not having a kitchen 10 POINTS
For sharing or not having a living room ... 5 POINTS
For sharing or not having a W.C. 2 POINTS

3. Unsuitable Accommodation.

Where the applicant's present accommodation is substandard, points to be awarded, on the recommendation of the Public Health Inspector : Up to 10 POINTS

Note—The maximum of 10 points to be reserved for applicants living in a house which would normally be scheduled as unfit for human habitation.

4. Ill-Health or other serious Physical Disability.

When this is caused, or the effects are aggravated, by housing conditions which a transfer to other accommodation might improve, points to be awarded on the recommendation of the Public Health Inspector : Up to 10 POINTS

(An applicant awarded points under No. 4 will not qualify for points under 1(*e*) above).

5. Date of Application.

For each year no list (from 1946 only) 4 POINTS

Part 2.—Balancing Points.

Balancing points are ONLY to be employed to distinguish between applicants who have the highest number of BASIC points.

1. Suitability of the applicant as a Council tenant, up to 10 POINTS
2. Length of residence of applicant *or* wife (whichever is greater) in Belper Urban District (From 1939 only) For each year 1 POINT
3. War Service of applicant *or* wife (not both) in Armed Forces or Merchant Navy from 1939—1945, up to 3 POINTS

Note—Notwithstanding the foregoing Points Scheme the Council are empowered to retard, for any period, any applicants who are considered undesirable for reasons such as rent arrears, disturbers of the peace (*i.e.* those whose mode of life would be likely to cause discomfort to other tenants and to have an ill-effect on the estate). Such families would not be passed over permanently but would be told that when their cases were re-considered the conditions then obtaining would be taken into account.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREA AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

Summary of quarterly returns submitted to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

A. Houses Demolished.

In clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	*Displaced Persons*	*Families.*
(Housing Act, 1957)			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	—	4	1
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) *As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section* 17(1), *Housing Act,* 1957	15	53	20

	Houses Demolished	*Displaced Persons*	*Families.*
B. Unfit Houses Closed.			
(5) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	4	9	1

C. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	By Owner	*By L.A.*
(8) After informal action by L.A.	44	—
(9) After formal notice—		
(*a*) Public Health Act	5	—
(*b*) Housing Act, 1957 (9) (16)	3	—

OTHER HOUSING STATISTICS.

New houses erected during the year by :—

(*a*) Local Authority	88
(*b*) Private Enterprise	56
Number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	176
Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	143
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	33
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	18
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	2
Number of dwellinghouses demolished	15
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4

Improvement Grants.

During the year, eight applications for Improvement Grants were received.

Six were granted as follows, but No. 6 was cancelled when the owner decided not to proceed with the work. Two applications were deferred as their submission coincided with the Council's decision in December, 1957, to suspend Improvement Grants for a period of six months, owing to the increased rates of interest on borrowing money. It is to be hoped that the economic position will, after this period, be sufficiently improved to allow a resumption of the scheme.

Case No. 1—Conversion of bedroom to bathroom, hot water installation, conversion of pail closet, etc.
Estimated Cost : £164. Grant : £62.

Case No. 2—Provision of bathroom, hot water installation, etc.
Estimated Cost : £300. Grant : £105.

Case No. 3—Construction of bathroom.
Estimated Cost : £273. Grant : £95.

Case No. 4—Conversion of bedroom into bathroom.
Estimated Cost : £173. Grant : £60.

Case No. 5—Conversion of bedroom into bathroom, new fireplace, damp proof course, etc.
Estimated Cost : £172. Grant : £60.

Case No. 6—Hot water installation, improved lighting, internal W.C., etc.
Estimated Cost : £176. Grant : £61.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Record of Certificates of Disrepair, Applied for, Issued and Cancelled. 1st January, 1957—31st December, 1957.

1.	Applications for Certificates	11
2.	Council's decision to issue Form L	
	(*a*) Some defects	6
	(*b*) All defects	5
3.	Notice Form J sent	11
4.	Landlord's Undertaking Form K received	1
5.	Certificate Form L issued	6

SLUM CLEARANCE.

During the year a further 33 houses were dealt with ; 10 as individual unfit houses and 23 in Clearance Areas. This brings the number to 77 of a proposed total of 153 scheduled in 1955 for action by 1960.

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16-17.

Property	*Action.*
22, Penn Street	Demolition Order made
75, Penn Street	,, ,, ,,
79, Penn Street	,, ,, ,,
81, Penn Street	,, ,, ,,
83, Penn Street	,, ,, ,,
95, Penn Street	,, ,, ,,
99, Penn Street	,, ,, ,,
101, Penn Street	,, ,, ,,
49, Windmill Lane	Demolition Order made.
51, Windmill Lane	,, ,, ,,
53, Windmill Lane	,, ,, ,,
55, Windmill Lane	,, ,, ,,
24, Marsh Lane	,, ,, ,,
26, Marsh Lane	,, ,, ,,
28, Marsh Lane	,, ,, ,,
17, Parkside	Closing Order made.
165, Far Laund	Demolition Order made.
6, Holbrook Road	,, ,, ,,
8, Holbrook Road	,, ,, ,,
27, Sunny Hill, Milford	Closing Order made.
41, Queen Street	House not to be relet.
42, The Fleet	Undertaking to repair accepted.
Fairview Cottage, The Chevin	Undertaking not to relet accepted.
45, Nottingham Road	Undertaking to repair accepted.
47, Nottingham Road	Closing Order made
155, Nottingham Road	Closing Order made.
18, Brookside	Action pending.
1, 2 and 3, Bullsmoor	Action pending.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

During the year the Council declared the first post-war Clearance Areas.

Representations were made in respect of 23 houses divided into three Areas as follows :—

Cowhill No. 1 Clearance Area, 1957—comprising 4 houses, Nos. 20, 22, 24/26, 28, Cowhill, Belper, involving 5 families and 11 persons.

Cowhill No. 2 Clearance Area, 1957—comprising 5 houses, Nos. 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37, Cowhill, involving 5 families and 18 persons.

Swainsley Court Clearance Area, 1957—comprising 14 houses, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, Swainsley Court, Milford, involving 14 families and 32 persons.

Clearance Orders were made in respect of each Area. No objections were made against the Cowhill Orders, but the Minister held a Hearing into the Swainsley Court Order. All were confirmed without modification by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Houses Demolished during 1957.

11a, 15 and 17, Holbrook Road.
83, 85, 87 and 89, Nottingham Road.
8, Bridge Foot.
37, Long Row.
154, Nottingham Road.
4 and 6, Becksitch Lane.
6a, Shaw Lane.
151, Nottingham Road.
165, Far Laund

STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected since 1930.

Year	Houses erected by Local Authority	Houses erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1930	12	22	34
1931	—	65	65
1932	54	60	114
1933	—	125	125
1934	—	163	163
1935	—	63	63
1936	—	64	64
1937	—	53	53
1938	20	126	146
1939	—	37	37
1940	—	—	—
1941	—	2	2
1942	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—
1944	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—
1946	50 (incl. 40 Pre-Fabs)	34	84
1947	52	20	72
1948	68	23	91
1949	60	22	82
1950	42	4	46
1951	64	3	67
1952	40	15	55
1953	88	21	109
1954	76	24	100
1955	49	36	76
1956	24	56	80
1957	88	56	144
TOTALS	778	1094	1872

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is one Registered Common Lodging House in the district. The maximum number of lodgers allowed is forty-four.

Visits were made to the premises which were found to be in satisfactory condition.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Eight licences were issued, in accordance with Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to station caravans on individual sites.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council carry out free treatment of all private dwellings in the area infested with rats and mice. Business premises are charged with the cost of labour and materials.

Agricultural properties are surveyed from time to time and when an infestation is found, it is reported to the County Pests Officer of the Agricultural Executive Committee who carry out the necessary treatment.

Six Contracts were in force at the end of the year with business firms in the district for the systematic extermination of rats and mice.

SUMMARY OF RODENT CONTROL.

(Period 1/4/57 to 31/3/58)

	Local Authority		Private		Business		Total
	Rats	*Mice*	*Rats*	*Mice*	*Rats*	*Mice*	
Number of inspections carried out	342	7	710	110	136	49	1354
Number of treatments carried out	72	2	87	28	31	15	235
Number of points pre-baited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of points poison baited	801	12	867	261	261	198	2400
Number of points gassed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of traps used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Number of bodies found	58	60	55	200	—	—	373

*These numbers are the bodies actually recovered, but an estimated kill several times larger can safely be assumed.

No sewer test baiting was carried out during the year as the test baiting done in 1956 showed the system to be completely free from infestation.

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation work during the year was carried out at ~~16~~ 14 premises.

Woodworm	1
Spiders & Beetles	1
Cockroaches	4
Ants	8
	14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following work has been carried out during the year :—

Number of visits to infected houses	39
Number of houses disinfected	5
Number of schools disinfected	3
Number of notices to day schools	45
Number of library books disinfected	66
Flock beds, etc., destroyed	12

In addition, liquid disinfectant was supplied free of charge for use during the period of infection.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

284 shops of the following categories are on the register.

Grocers and Provisions	62
General and sub-post office	5
General Stores and Off-Licence	4
Fish Fryers	18
General Stores and Cafes	3
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	19
Greengrocers	14
Butchers	20
Fishmongers	2
Tobacconists and Sweets	3
Confectionery	12
Ice-Cream	2
Ladies' Hairdressers	12
Gents' Hairdressers	5
Pharmacists	5
Newsagents	8
General Drapers	16
Furniture	6
Paints and Wallpaper	5
Ironmongers	3
Fancy Goods and Stationers	3
Electric, Radio and Cycle	13
Footwear	10
Dry Cleaners	3
Gents' Outfitters	5
Miscellaneous	22
Ladies' Wear	4
	284

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

During the year an application was made for the registration of premises to be used as a Ladies' Hairdressing establishment, in compliance with the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954 (Sec. 146). The premises were found to be satisfactory and were therefore registered. At the end of the year the total number of premises registered was :—

Ladies' Hairdressers	11
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers	1
Gentlemen's Hairdressers	5

The premises were found generally to be in good condition.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

The following tables show the work done during the year under the above Acts.

Register of Factories. (1st January 1957).

Hosiery Manufacturers	7
Motor Repairers	6
Food Manufacturers	8
Manufacturing Chemists	2
Sweet Manufacturers	1
Cotton Mills	1
Paint Manufacturers	1
Oil Refinery	1
Engineering Works	1
Monumentalists	1
Beer Bottlers	1
Printers	3
Iron Founders	3
Spring Manufacturers	1
Gas Works	1
Builders and Joiners	10
Dyers and Bleachers	1
Shoe Repairers	3
Seed Cleaners	1
Saw Mills	2
Electrical Contractors	1
Cardboard Box Manufacturers	2
Coach Painters	1
Half-hose Finishers	1
Underwear Manufacturers	2
Upholsterers	1
Dry Cleaners	1

Forty eight inspections were made to the above premises. **Total** 64

The sixty-four factories at the end of the year were employing — 1,567 females and 1,859 males, a total of 3,426 persons.

Part I of the Act.

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(*i*) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	—	—
(*ii*) Factories not included in (*i*) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	63	57	—	—
(*iii*) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	64	58	—	—
	—	—	—	—

2.—Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found.

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions instituted
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(*a*) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

Part viii of the Act

OUTWORK

	No. of outworkers in August list.	No. of cases of Default in sending lists to Council.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)....	35	—	—	—
Lace and Nets	3			

OUTWORKERS.

The number of outworkers in the district was 38. This is a decrease on the number (39) engaged on this class of work during 1956.

Nature of Work	No. of Premises	No. of Outworkers
Hosiery	34	34
Lace and nets	3	3
Clothing	1	1
	38	38

Thirty-four visits were made to premises where outwork is carried on.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

One registration has been made under the above Act.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Council considered that, for the present, no action was necessary in relation to smoke control areas, but in accordance with Sec. 24 of the Clean Air Act, the Building Byelaws were amended and now include a provision requiring in new buildings only such appliances for heating and cooking as are suitably designed for burning gas, electricity, gas coke or anthracite.

This, of course, is a step in the right direction and its value would be seen should a smoke control area be declared in the future.

All factory chimneys are kept under observation whilst the district is traversed for the carrying out of other duties. Only if a chimney is seen to be emitting smoke in abnormal quantities is an actual recorded observation made, and this is followed up where necessary with a visit to the factory concerned.

This principle obviously saves the wastage of time on unnecessary observation, and is a sound reason why Local Authorities and their appropriate officers should retain their function under the Clean Air Act.

The Council continued to support the Clean Air Society, and the Chairman of the Health Committee and myself attended meetings of the East Midlands Division.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water supply is largely derived from a well 120 ft. deep and a bore-hole 180 ft. deep, at the Pumping Station at the Meadows, from which water is pumped either directly to the distribution mains or to a service reservoir at Bessyloan, from which it gravitates to certain parts of the town.

Supplementing this main supply are three service reservoirs partly fed by springs and partly from the main Pumping Station.

All water is sterilized at the source by chlorination.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and generally in quantity. The highest parts of the district are difficult to supply.

10 bacteriological and 9 chemical examinations have been made of the raw water and the water going into the supply, as follows :—

	Bacteriological		*Chemical*	
	Satis-factory	*Unsatis factory*	*Satis-factory*	*Unsatis-factory*
Spring water, Raw	1	2	3	—
Spring water chlorinated	3	—	3	—
Pumping Station, raw	1	—	1	—
chlorinated	1	—	1	—
Domestic Tap ...	2	—	1	—

Specimen analyses of a satisfactory chlorinated water and raw spring water are given below :—

	Water Works Pumping Station (Chlorinated)	*Spring Yield (Raw)*
Chemical Analysis.		
Colour	Less than 5 Hazen Units	Less than 5 Hazen Units.
Appearance	Practically clear very faintly brown	Practically clear, colourless
pH. value	7.50	7.55
	parts per million	*parts per million*
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.)	295	240
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.03	0.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.05	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	3	2
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	22	17

		Water Works Pumping Station (Chlorinated)	*Spring Yield (Raw)*
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°F.		0	0
Hardness	Temporary	160	125
	Permanent	50	40
	Total	210	165
Metals	Lead	0	0
	Copper	0	0
	Zinc	0	0
	Iron	0	0
Available Chlorine		0.14	—
Turbidity		Less than 1 p.p.m. silica scale	Less than 1 p.p.m. silica scale

Bacteriological Examination

C. Welchii *Not done*

Presumptive Coliform Count

Probable number of Coliform bacilli present	Nil per 100 ml.	Nil per 100 ml.

Differential Coliform Test

Probable number of faecal B Coli	Nil per 100 ml.	Nil per per 100 ml.

New Mains

458 yards, 4″ dia. Laund Close.
90 yards, 3″ dia. Windmill Rise.
175 yards, 3″ dia. Highfield Road.

Renewal

160 yards, 3″ dia. The Meadows, Belper.

I am indebted to Mr. S. G. Atkinson, Surveyor and Engineer for the above information on water supply.

SUPPLY TO HOUSES.

		Estimated Population Involved
Number of houses in district connected to mains	5107	15,628
Number of houses in district supplied from standpipe or mains	7	25
Number of houses in district not supplied from standpipe or mains	2	7

SWIMMING BATHS.

Patronage of the Council's indoor swimming bath—consisting of one pool 70 ft. long by 27ft. wide and a range of slipper baths—was as follows :—

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Bathers	27347	36922	29896	32090
Spectators	1385	1369	1302	1163
Slipper Baths	1641	1959	1699	1602

The baths were also used throughout the season by various swimming clubs, also 11,833 children from schools in the district.

Two samples of water were taken from the Baths, one from the inlet and one from the outlet. Both were satisfactory.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928-1936.

Duties in connection with the storage of petroleum are carried out by the department under the above Acts.

Number of Licences in force	28
Total quantity of Petrol covered by Licences	38,200 gals.
Fees paid	£16 15s. 0d.

Following the issue of the Home Office model code of principles of construction, and licensing conditions for the storage of petroleum spirit, the Council decided that all existing licences be re-issued for 1958 on the present conditions, but that before further renewals were made, it would be necessary for all tanks which had been in use for 20 years or more, to be air tested at a pressure of 10 lbs. per sq. in., and thereafter every two years.

It was also agreed that a comprehensive survey of all licensed petroleum stores be carried out during 1958 to decide what other new conditions should be imposed.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Periodical inspections showed that these premises generally were being maintained in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933.

Thirty-one licences to slaughter or stun animals, to expire on 31st December, 1957, were issued during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE AND INSPECTION.

1—MEAT.

The following table shows that 3,311 animals were slaughtered at the four private licensed slaughterhouses during the year, and 100% inspection was carried out.

To carry out this 100% inspection, 600 visits were made to the slaughterhouses, and altogether 69 hours overtime was necessary.

The quality of meat produced remained very high, the majority of the beasts killed being young heifers or bullocks.

Only one full carcase was condemned, and no cysticercosis was recorded.

Disposal of Condemned Meat.

All meat condemned is stained green. Carcases and the larger amounts of organs are sent to an approved trader for sterilisation into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Smaller portions are suitably treated on the site.

MEAT INSPECTION.

1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1957.

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep & Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed	708	8	17	2182	396	—
Number inspected	708	8	17	2182	396	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	11	—	—	3	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	1.553	—	—	0.136	1.98	—

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep & Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	23	4	1	—	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberlulosis	3.388	50.00	5.880	—	2.273	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Carcases, Parts of Carcases and Organs Condemned.

	Carcases Whole	*Part*	*Heads*	*Lungs*	*Heart*	*Liver*	*Spleen*	*Kidney*	*Stomach & Intest.*
Beasts	1	1	8	17	1	16	—	—	6
Calves	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Pigs	—	—	5	6	4	3	1	2	1
Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—

Total Weight Condemned—

Tuberculosis	14 cwts. 3 qrs. 16 lbs.
Other Diseases	1 cwts. 1 qrs. 18 lbs.
Total	16 cwts. 1 qrs. 6 lbs.

Unpaid Overtime worked on Meat Inspection—69 hours

2—OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED DURING 1957.

	cwts.	*lbs.*	*ozs.*
Cheese	1	14	0
Smoked Cod	—	14	0
Cod		21	0
Halibut		23	0
Mussels	1	0	0
Sausages		39	8
Skinned Catfish		35	0

	cwts.	*lbs.*	*ozs.*
Tinned—			
Corned Beef		57	0
Luncheon Meat		10	4
Meat Loaf		7	12
Ham		31	0
Tongue		20	0
Steak		5	12
Fish		2	3½
Soup		4	0
Tomatoes		21	0
Beans		7	13½
Carrots		—	10½
Peas		23	12½
Fruit	1	9	14
Milk		8	8
Total Weight Condemned, 1957	6	20	2
Total Weight Condemned, 1956	5	41	6½

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

Condemned food was collected and sent to our refuse disposal tip.

3—FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA.

	No.	*Inspections during the year.*
Bakehouses	4	14
Dairies	5	1
Ice-Cream Premises	53	42
Fish Fryers	18	28
Licensed Premises	40	7
Grocers and Greengrocers	84	176
Butchers	19	39
Fishmongers	2	6
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, etc.	22	26
	247	339

4—FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTIONS 16—18, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

	No.	*Inspections during the year*
Manufacture and Sale of Preserved Food	37	52
Manufacture of Ice-Cream	2	10
Sale of Ice-Cream	55	32

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

Last year I reported that although all food premises in the area had been visited, and, where applicable, requests made to carry out necessary improvements, there had not been sufficient time to re-visit all these premises to see whether the required improvements had been done.

During 1957, however, revisits were made and the following table indicates the amount of work which had been carried out to bring the various types of food premises up to the standard laid down by the Regulations :—

Separate wash-hand basins provided	17
Counter screens installed	20
First-aid materials provided	19
Clothing accommodation provided	5
Hot water supply provided	7
Premises redecorated	21
Structural work carried out	5
Nail brushes and soap provided	5
Notices to " Wash Hands " provided	23
Food equipment renewed	3

At the end of 1957 out of the 106 premises where it had been found necessary to ask for improvements there were only 14 premises at which work was still needed, but at most of these, arrangements had been made for compliance with the notices.

6—MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations made under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—1954

Distributors	18
Dairy Premises	6

Sale of Designated Milk.

Licences granted during the year :

(*a*) **Dealers' Licences**

Tuberculin Tested	16
Pasteurised	16

(*b*) **Supplementary Licences**

Tuberculin Tested	6
Pasteurised	5

Total Number of Samples Collected.

Methylene Blue	4
Phosphatase	4
Biological	43
	51

Type of Milk	Meth. Blue Satis.	Meth. Blue Unsatis.	B. Coli Satis.	B. Coli Unsatis.	Phosphatase Satis.	Phosphatase Unsatis.	Biological Negative	Biological Positive
Undesignated	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	2
T.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pasteurised	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

The two positive results from 43 samples collected gives a figure of 4.65% positive, which is a decrease in the figure of 4.76% during 1956.

As a result of the positive samples, one cow was slaughtered and found to be suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced stage.

7—ICE-CREAM.

Premises registered for Manufacture and Sale	2
Premises registered for Sale only	55

Forty-two visits were made to these premises, and satisfactory conditions have been maintained.

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952.

The two premises registered for manufacture have, since March, 1951, been equipped with recording and indicating thermometers in accordance with the above Regulations and periodically these thermometers are checked for accuracy against a thermometer certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Regulations have also been enforced at all premises where ice-cream is stored or sold.

SAMPLING OF ICE-CREAM.

Thirty-four samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted for Methylene Blue Examination.

The results were as follows :—

Provisional Grades.

1	2	3	4
29	4	1	—

This shows that out of all samples collected during the year, one gave an unsatisfactory result and the figure of 97% satisfactory is one which indicates that the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream in this town was carried out in a hygienic manner.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Local Authority under the above Act is the Derbyshire County Council, and Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., the County Analyst, informs me that 58 samples, including 17 milks, were taken during the year 1957 and he has kindly supplied the following report :—

" No serious irregularities were disclosed and no proceedings were taken.

One sample of Milk was deficient in fat and the vendor was cautioned.

An informal sample of White Flour was deficient in aneurin. A formal sample was taken and on analysis found to be satisfactory.

Two samples of Italian Pears were contaminated with lead in excess of the limit recommended for lead in Foodstuffs. Further samples could not be obtained. The contamination was presumably due to the use of lead arsenate spray as an insecticide, since arsenic was also present but within the limit recommended. During 1957 all the samples of fruit which failed to comply with the limits for lead and arsenic were of Italian origin and it was suggested to the Ministry that representations to the Commercial Attaché at the Italian Embassy should be made.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.

A sample of White Pepper submitted by your Council was examined following a complaint of the gritty nature of the material. The analytical figures were normal and microscopical examination failed to reveal the presence of any unusual constituent."

Refuse Collection.

Reference to the Sickness Return figures on page (44) shows that over 10% of the possible working hours was lost and this, translated into units of work, means that to maintain a weekly collection either an extra man had to be engaged, or the 500 bins which would normally have been collected by the absentees added to the total collected by the others.

In practice, of course, it was not always possible to overcome the difficulties created by labour shortage, and consequently the entire district was not completely cleared each week. Generally, however, it can be said that most houses enjoyed a weekly collection.

Full consideration was given by the Council to the introduction of a "bin bonus scheme," but, after carefully studying the advantages and disadvantages, it was decided not to introduce such a scheme.

Before adopting a bonus scheme I think it is essential to adopt a Municipal Bin Scheme whereby the Council would supply all houses with bins and charge the cost to the General Rate Fund.

There was a slight increase in the weight of refuse collected, whilst the density remained about the same as last year.

The vehicles engaged on collection were one S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper, which continued to give good service, and one S. & D. 7 cu. yd. Side Loader, whilst the number of men employed on collection was increased by one to deal with the extra work.

Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of all refuse was by Controlled Tipping at the Dalley Lane Tip, which, by the end of the year, was just about completely filled.

Throughout the year the tip was kept remarkably free from vermin and other pests, whilst regular use of insecticide kept flies down to a minimum.

The removal of tins, bottles, textiles and any other re-saleable articles continued. This is all in keeping with the principles of controlled tipping, but, in addition, helps to increase the salvage income.

Trade Refuse.

There have been no changes in the charges for the collection and disposal of trade refuse, which are as follows :—

Scale of Charges.

One bin cleansed weekly	Free.
One additional bin cleansed weekly	20/- per half year.
Two ,, ,, ,, ,,	24/- per half year.
Larger quantities	Charge fixed after investigation.
Disposal of Trade Refuse at Council Tip	3/- to 5/- per load according to weight.

Cesspool Cleansing and Nightsoil Collection.

A Shelvoke & Drewry 800 gallon capacity combined cesspool/gully emptier fitted with a nightsoil unit carries out this work.

Pail closets are emptied weekly and cesspools monthly, or at longer intervals where required.

This vehicle continued to be in great demand for service in the area of other Local Authorities and during the year more than 50 cesspools outside the area were emptied. On several occasions it travelled to the northern part of the country. Reasonable charges are made for this work.

Outdoor Staff.

2 Refuse Freighter driver/loaders.
9 Loaders.
3 Tip Men (one charge hand).
1 Salvage Baler Operator
1 Salvage Baler Operator (Part time)
1 Cesspool/Gully Emptier Driver.
1 Cesspool/Gully Emptier Attendant.

SALVAGE.

Waste Paper.

There was again an increase in the quantity of paper sold.

The 277 tons was the highest total ever collected. This is an increase over last year of about 7%, but it is more interesting to me personally to look at the figures in my first report of ten years ago when 117 tons of paper were sold and the income from salvage was £1078. Now the tonnage has been multiplied by almost 250% and the total income at £2956 increased by an even bigger rate. At the same time, of course, the expenditure has also increased, but, even so, last year's excess of income over expenditure was £835, and this is quite a satisfactory contribution to the General Rate Fund.

The problem last year was not so much maintaining collection of paper as in trying to regulate the amount collected to that wanted by the Board Mills. This was not always easy, and inevitably an accumulation of paper forced us to sell a quantity to a merchant other than the Board Mills with whom we have a contract.

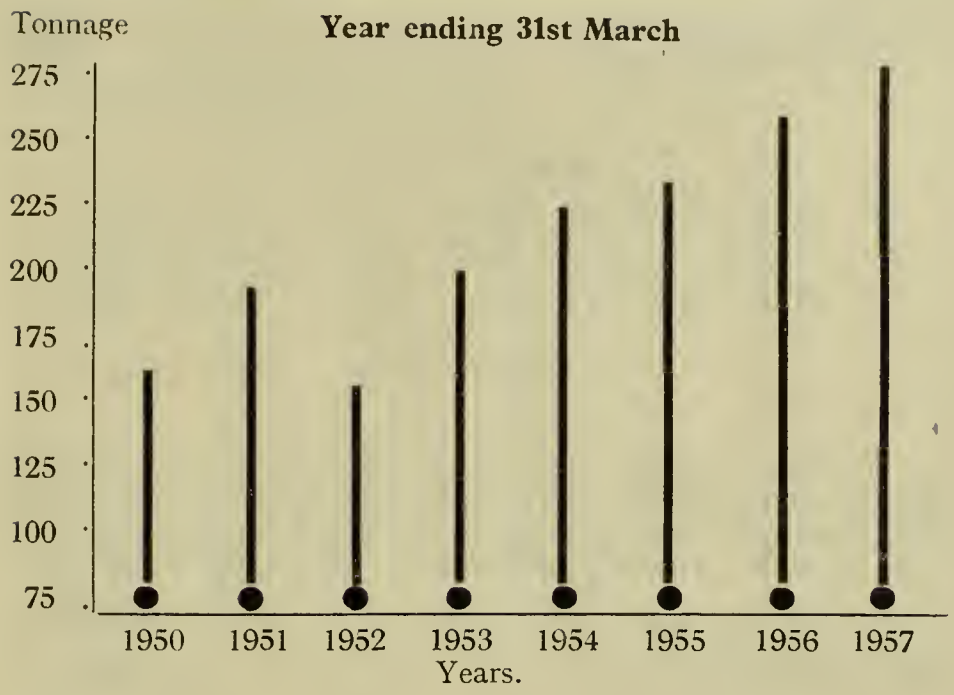
Other Salvage.

The sale of scrap metal and tins, bottles and textiles showed slight increases in weight, but due to the higher price paid for scrap tins, and for assistance by the Joint Scrap Survey Committee of the British Iron and Steel Federation, the income from this source jumped from £453 to £605, a considerable increase.

The weight of tins sold equalled about 12 cwts. per 1,000 population per month, which is above the average national figures.

I continued to attend meetings of the Derbyshire Cleansing & Salvage Officers' Committee. There is no doubt that the benefits issuing from discussing with colleagues the many problems which confront Cleansing Officers are many and of great value.

Waste Paper Collections 1950—1957



COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1957.

Efficiency Statistics.

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	5116
Number of dustbins emptied weekly	5226
Estimated tonnage (refuse is check weighed 3rd week in January and 3rd week in July) Includes 277 tons waste paper)	4513
Number of collectors (including drivers)	12
Weight of refuse collected per man per day (250 days per annum)	1.504 tons
Number of bins emptied during year	251,156
Number of bins emptied per man hour (including driver)	10.146
(excluding driver)	12.063
Number of premises cleared per man hour (incl. driver) ...	9.888
(excl. driver) ...	11.794
Yield per 1000 population per day (365 days per annum)	0.802 tons
Average haul (miles) by collection vehicle to Disposal point	2 miles
Frequency of collection	7 days

Density of Refuse.

cwts. per cubic yard	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58
Summer period	4.8	5.0	5.3
Winter period	7.4	6.4	6.8

SICKNESS RETURN (year ending 31st March, 1958).

1. Possible working hours 36,094
2. Actual working hours 32,295

2.		Hours lost	% of possible working hours 1957/58	1956/57	1955/56
(*a*)	Sickness (paid)	1848	5.11	4.41	4.502
(*b*)	Sickness (unpaid)	671	1.85	1.72	1.646
(*c*)	Other time lost	1280	3.54	3.21	1.767
		3799	10.50	9.34	7.915

It will be seen that total absence through sickness—paid and unpaid—and other time lost is higher than for the past few years. This absenteeism appears to be one of the evils of the present time, and, no doubt, is not confined solely to Local Authority workmen.

COST STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1958

Refuse Collection.

	£	Cost per ton s.	d.
Wages	5331		
Transport	2610		
Sundries	66		
Loan Charges (new vehicle)	383		
Gross cost	8390	37	2
Less income (Trade refuse, etc.)	57		3
Net Cost	8333	36	11

Cost per 1000 population per annum ... £532
Cost per 1000 houses per annum £1629

Refuse Disposal.

	£	s.	d.
Wages	1450		
Maintenance and repairs ...	134		
Sundries	30		
Rents, Rates, etc.	43		
Re-instatement of tip	277		
Gross cost	1934	8	6¾
Less income (Trade Refuse) ...	24		¾
etc.			
Net Cost	1910	8	6

Cost per 1000 population per annum ... £122
Cost per 1000 houses per annum £369

SALVAGE.

Details of Income and Expenditure, year ending 31st March. 1958.

Income

	£
Scrap Metal	605
Waste Paper	2234
Other Salvage	118
	2957

Expenditure

	£
Wages—baling	939
Wages—collection	220
Bonus	361
Transport	417
Baling wire	67
Sundries	21
Repairs to buildings	43
Rates on buildings	27
Repairs to trailers	27
Total expenditure ...	2122
Excess of income over expenditure	835

Totals

	£		Per Ton s.	d.
Net Cost—Collection	8333		36	11
Net Cost—Disposal	1910		8	6
	10243		45	5
Less Salvage, excess of income over expenditure	835		3	8½
Total Net Cost ...	9408		41	8½

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.

1946 to 1957/8

Years ending 31st March.

Year	Paper			Scrap Metal Including Unflattened Tins			Bones			Kitchen Waste			Bottles and Jars			Cullet			Textiles			Income
	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	£.
1946/7	95	1	3	—	—	—	—	16	0	77	3	2	9	2	0	—	—	—	1	9	0	889 — —
1947/8	105	8	0	—	—	—	—	10	1	55	13	0	5	10	0	—	—	—	1	9	3	954 — —
1948/9	117	11	4	18	19	1	—	7	2	50	4	2	3	9	0	—	15	0	1	4	3	1078 — —
1949/50	138	13	0	66	5	3	—	—	3	66	11	0	3	17	0	2	6	0	3	8	3	1044 — —
1950/51	161	2	3	93	9	0	—	—	—	69	12	2	3	5	0	1	15	0	4	2	0	1721 — —
1951 52	185	9	3	110	8	1	—	—	—	68	14	0	3	13	0	3	8	0	2	11	0	3590 — —
1952/53	157	6	0	77	10	1	—	—	—	69	9	2	4	18	3	3	2	0	2	2	0	1851 12 1
1953/54	208	11	0	99	5	0	—	—	—	73	2	0	10	16	0	5	19	0	3	5	0	2163 16 5
1954/55	228	12	0	85	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	2	5	8	0	2	8	2	2056 0 0
1955/56	241	11	1	86	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2	4	3	0	2	4	3	2402 4 0
1956/57	260	4	2	105	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	0	2	18	0	3	18	0	2664 2 7
1957/58	277	6	3	107	19	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	1	2	19	0	5	11	2	2956 18 9

Tom Brown (Belper) Ltd., Printers.